

no 29

R E S T R I C T E D

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period

14 April to 20 April

1946

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SECTION I

WELFARE

General

Mrs. K. Sexsmith, Director of civilian relief, American Red Cross, for Japan, was assigned to the Welfare Division to assist with the reorganization program of the Japanese Red Cross.

Welfare Administration

A series of conferences were attended which were held by the Labor Advisory Committee and Finance Division of Economic and Scientific Section, to discuss preliminary proposals of the Finance Ministry regarding the annual budget. These conferences included discussions on allowances for public welfare, public works program and social insurance. Details will be announced after final approval of the budget by the Finance Ministry.

Private Welfare Supplies

Based on policy recommendations from Korea, a reply to WARCOS inquiry was made reaffirming the previous recommendations on the handling of relief supplies to be sent by a single coordinating private agency in the United States. Private agency representative could handle the work but their activities would come under military control.

Mr. G. F. Batt, a recent arrival in Japan, representing the service committee of the Federated Council of Churches of Christ in America, visited the Welfare Division. Mr. Batt was a missionary in Japan from 1921 - 1942 and has returned with another representative to lay the ground work for the reestablishment of private welfare and missionary activities. Our recommendations to WARCOS as to policy for the handling of voluntary relief supplies from the United States for

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Japan and Korea was explained and Mr. Batt was invited to communicate freely with this office on matters of mutual interest.

Child Welfare

Pursuant to previous conferences with Japanese railroad, welfare, and police representatives, the Welfare Ministry submitted to this Division a program for the treatment of homeless children picked up in the streets or in railroad stations. This program establishes child protection committees in each prefecture to administer, supervise and raise standards of child care, especially in institutions and to keep records showing the history of each case.

Social Insurance

A field trip covering Kyoto, Nara, Osaka, and Kobe was made by Major Riordan and representatives of the Labor Advisory Committee, Economic and Scientific Section, for the purpose of observing the operation of Social Insurance programs at the various levels of government. Conferences were held with Japanese medical association officials, labor leaders, employee representatives, Tonari-gumi (group leaders), neighborhood association officials; also prefectural, city and village officials. The general feeling was prevalent that in the face of inflation doctors were unable to meet living costs from their fees, and that a breakdown in the Social Insurance program has resulted. Definite recommendations for improvements in the system are being prepared by members of the inspecting party.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Activities of this Division during the week were concerned principally with the supervision of quarantine against the importation of cholera by Japanese repatriates from South China. All ships bearing cholera have been concentrated at

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Uraga or are enroute to that port. Patients are being treated at Nobi Hospital, approximately four miles from Uraga, suspects are quarantined in a compound at Tai-sen-gakko (Uraga port area) while the remainder of the contacts remain under shipboard quarantine at an anchorage about three miles off shore. Alteration of shipboard latrines and disinfection of all excreta have been ordered.

Verbal instructions were issued to Japanese officials to supply adequate personnel of all categories to cope with the emergency situation. Specific directions were given to them to correct obvious deficiencies in the technique of isolation at both the Nobi Hospital and the isolation quarters at Tai-sen-gakko.

Conferences with the Cavalry Brigade Commander, the Commanding Officer, 12th Cavalry, the Commanding Officer, Port of Uraga and his surgeon, were held concerning problems in connection with repatriation of cholera cases. Six Medical Corps officers were placed on temporary duty with the First Cavalry Division to assist the Surgeon of the Port of Uraga.

The repatriation vessels were moved three miles off shore and the technique in disposal of excreta corrected. A small river boat was obtained from SCAJAP and anchored in the anchorage of the fourteen repatriation vessels. This ship is to serve as a headquarters for the quarantine personnel.

A newly converted hospital ship has been procured from SCAJAP and is to be at Uraga by the beginning of next week.

COMNAVJAP has been requested to furnish a patrol for the anchorage, to enforce quarantine and to prevent any unauthorized communication with the shore.

The Port Quarantine Officer returned from Sasebo, which had also been designated as a port for the reception of cholera cases. Up to the present time, however, no such cases have been received there.

A report by Capt. Bouchelle, Public Health Officer, 94th Military Government Group, on the recent phases of the typhus control program in Osaka Prefecture, is attached as an inclosure.

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Sanitary Engineering

Conference was held this week with the Supply Division, Ministry officials, and representatives of the Japanese Insecticide Manufacturer's Association. All concerned were urged to increase the production of effective insecticides to the maximum. Information is being gathered on various emulsifying agents available in Japan for use with pyrethrum.

Recommendation was made to Chief of Staff with the concurrence of the Chief Surgeon and Natural Resources Section for the approval of the policy of airplane spraying with DDT for the control of disease bearing insects in certain areas having large concentrations of troops. Studies reveal that this method of control can be used in specific areas without having a detrimental effect on food production of the country.

Detailed plans and programs were completed for the insect and rodent control school to be held at Kyoto next week for Military Government Public Health and Sanitary Officers, and Japanese Prefectural Health Officers.

Laboratory Activities

Diagnosis of Cholera Infection in Repatriation Port: On a visit to the Uraga Repatriation Port, 15 April 1946, the laboratory facilities were inspected at the Kurehana center in which examinations for cholera carriers are carried out. According to the local authorities specimens are collected for examination several times from each person on board a suspected vessel. The techniques employed in the laboratory appeared adequate. About 350 proved carriers were detected thus far.

Reform of Medical Education: Important changes in the medical curriculum were formulated by the Council on Medical Education aiming toward increased emphasis on practical training over the lecture method. Standards for hospitals providing internship were established. A full month of the internship will be

devoted to practical public health training in approved health centers. Standards were established for medical school facilities, including attached hospitals, and coordination was achieved with the Japanese Medical Association to provide an extensive program of postgraduate medical education for practicing physicians throughout the country.

Nutrition Service

Nutritional table with reference to quantities and kinds of food used in Sugamo Prison were given to Capt. Egekvist, (Price Control and Rationing) as requested. Findings for this conclusion were obtained from the two lists of foods (one from Allied Government sources and the other from Japanese Government sources), submitted to the nutritional section by Colonel Robert M. Hardy, Commanding the Sugamo Prison.

Estimated calories and discussed with Price Control and Rationing Officer on ration of food for Allied Nationals and others. Only tentative data were available.

Hospital Survey

Report on Nutrition Survey of hospital patients was obtained 19 April. For three days nutritional status of the patients was observed and data on food consumption were recorded. The four types of Japanese hospitals under nutritional study were: Kiyase, tuberculosis; Inogashira, mental; Hiro-o and Shitaya, general. Plans have been discussed with Dr. Lervada (Bureau of Public Welfare) for a visit to Hiro-o Hospital and others next week.

City Survey

Average results of the physical examinations made in February 1946 on the Nutrition Survey of cities and surrounding prefectures by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government, as well as, data from nutrition sur-

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veys of Tokyo in December 1945 were submitted. The physical symptoms related to nutrition tended to be less prevalent in the prefectures surrounding Tokyo than in the other prefectures or cities.

Quarantine Service

Statistics for the week ending 20 April, are not yet available but the characteristic is an ever increasing number of incoming and a decreasing number of outgoing repatriates passing through quarantine.

The past week, seven Liberty Ships from Canton loaded to capacity arrived at Uraga with a very large number of Cholera cases. The quarantine station at Tai-sen-gakko (Uraga) has been satisfactorily organized to handle this emergency.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 15 March 1946, shows 2,977 hospitals with a capacity of 203,866 beds, 95,944 of which were occupied. Out-patients for the same period number 237,586.

Venereal Disease Control

Conferences with Japanese officials of Tokyo-To concerned with venereal disease control and the Surgeon's Office of Provost Marshal, Tokyo, revealed that there was a shortage of hospital beds for the treatment of these diseases. Throughout Japan hospital beds are less than half occupied. It was pointed out to these officials that a venereal disease should be regarded as any other contagious disease and that there was no reason for not using available bed space in any general or contagious disease hospital. Instructions were issued to make 500 beds available for this purpose.

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SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

A committee from the Physical Culture Program in Kyushu sponsored by the Asahi News Company visited this Section. They stated that there was some difficulty in regard to the land and a conference was held with Mr. Zaccane (Legal Officer). Further investigation will be made by Mr. Zaccane and report will be made about the land. The representatives from Kyushu also brought program of Public Health meetings to be held there during the early part of May with invitations to several officers in the Public Health and Welfare Section to participate in the program. Meetings will be held in several prefectures of Kyushu.

The pictures that were taken of the Japanese hospitals concerning nursing activities had their first showing and were reviewed by this Section.

A small informal meeting was held at the Japanese Red Cross Central Hospital in regard to a National Nurses Association (Clinical Nurses). Miss Yamamoto had been president but is unable to carry on, hence she submitted her resignation and a temporary chairman was named. Plans are now underway for the association to begin to function again as a nursing organization.

First prefectural survey has been completed (Kanagawa).

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The Chief of the Veterinary Affairs Division departed for Korea to meet with the Veterinary personnel of USAMGIK.

Report from Japanese

Animal Disease Report: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported one case of swine erysipelas in Miyazaki Prefecture.

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SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

The Council on Dental Education was formed 15 April 1946, composed of members representing all phases of the dental profession.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

Narcotics

A Memorandum of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 229) 2 November 1945, to the Imperial Japanese Government, subject: "Disposition of Heroin in Japan" was issued setting forth that sufficient time has elapsed for the confiscation and destruction of heroin in Japan. Since reports have been received from only twenty prefectures in Japan, action to expedite the accomplishment of the objective of the directive was directed.

A visit to the Utena Medicine Manufacturing Company, Tokyo, resulted in approximately 32 pounds of medicinal morphine and an undetermined amount of codeine phosphate being removed to the Tokyo Medicine Control Company for inventory. One thousand 25 gram bottles of procaine, which has been reported in short supply, was discovered and distribution directed.

Production

The Japanese Government was directed to submit an import program covering requirements of DDT products for the period 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947. Initially, it will be necessary to import considerable quantities of finished products but since talcum and pyrophyllite rock are available in Japan and Korea, steps will be taken to develop local facilities for mixing of larvacide and louse powders from the DDT concentrate. Insecticide spray may also be produced locally but importation of oil and several other diluents will be necessary.

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Approximately 100,000 pounds of DDT dusting powder was produced during the week. This production was accomplished by placing the manufacturing plant engaged in the project under the direct supervision of an officer from the Supply Division. Prior to assigning an officer to exercise direct supervision over plant operations, the weekly production had never exceeded 20,000 pounds.

Concurrence was given to the exportation of 488 tons of agar which was surplus to Japanese requirements.

The Welfare Ministry submitted a complete production program covering all types of vaccines and sera. This program will provide sufficient biologicals for Japanese use. At the present time, priority is being given to the production of cholera vaccine.

Distribution

Fuel continues to be a critical commodity for medical manufacturing purposes. Recommendations have been submitted to Economic and Scientific Section, covering specific requirements of coal at the various biological manufacturing laboratories.

An additional increment of 24,000 vials of typhus vaccine was released to the Japanese Health Ministry for shipment to repatriation ports.

Shipment of medical supplies and equipment and DDT to Chinese ports for medical processing of repatriates was completed. Request has been received from Commanding General, China Theater, for an immediate shipment to Manchuria to cover initial repatriation needs. An additional shipment will be required 1 June to be followed by others as requirements are definitely determined.

A conference was held on the subject of "Supplies for Mosquito and Fly Control Program". Indigenous Japanese materials will be used to the extent available. Pyrethrum extract, paris green and phenothiazine are some of the most important items desired for this program. Since pyrethrum is to be used in an emulsion, it

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will be necessary to furnish considerable quantities of emulsifying agents. These items are to be supplied through normal Japanese supply channels.

The War Department has been advised to cancel any reserve of anti-typhus units now being held for Japan and Korea. Report has been received that 41 units are being held in an overall reserve for the Western Pacific. Future requirements for these units will be met by requisitioning component parts. This action will obviate the necessity of assembling and shipping complete units of equipment; also it will prevent the accumulation of excesses which are bound to occur under a system of unit assembly supply.

A visit was made to the House of Bethany Sanatorium with a War Correspondent representing the Catholic News Service. It had been reported that importation of relief medical supplies had become necessary due to inability of the Japanese Government to furnish a minimum level of medical supplies and equipment to the several sanatoria operated by the "Works of Bethany" organization. These hospitals were having difficulty in securing an allotment of supplies through the local hospital association. Three x-ray machines were on hand but no film was available. For some reason the hospital had not been informed that sufficient film was on hand in local wholesalers plants. The representative of the Tokyo-To Health Department who was present at the conference will take action to insure an equitable distribution of medical supplies for the hospitals.

Reports are still reaching SCAP Headquarters to the effect that the Ministry of Health and Welfare has not authorized distribution of an additional 50 percent of Japanese Army and Navy supplies. Orders covering this distribution were issued to each prefecture during early March. These orders were confirmed at regional meetings held throughout Japan during March which were attended by officials from each prefecture. At that time, a definite plan was presented which indicated the items that were to be shipped between the prefectures. The orders for distribu-

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tion and the detailed plans have been carefully checked by representatives of the Supply Division and are considered to be sufficient authority for initiation of action on the part of prefectural officials. Seventy percent of all Japanese Army and Navy supplies have now been authorized for distribution with the remaining 30 percent being held in reserve.

SECTION VIII

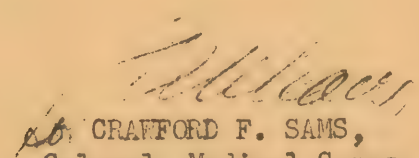
LEGAL AFFAIRS

No Report.

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

None


CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

4 Incls:

- #1 - Report of 94th Mil. Govt. Group concerning typhus in Osaka.
- #2 - Weekly Communicable Disease Report, 6 April 46.
- #3 - Weekly Venereal Disease Report, 30 March 46.
- #4 - Corrected Report of Epidemic Typhus Fever since Week ending 2 March 46.

HEADQUARTERS
94TH HQ & HQ DET MIL GOVT GP
APO 660 (Osaka, Japan)

11 Apr 46

SUBJECT: Typhus Epidemic, Osaka, Japan

TO : CO, 94th Hq & Hq Det Mil Govt Gp, APO 660

1. This report is a follow up of a previous one dated 20 Mar 46.
2. Program of area dusting.

a. Beginning 19 Mar 46 in conjunction with the 25th Infantry Division those areas of Osaka where typhus cases were congregated were dusted by 215 teams consisting of 5 Japanese dusters, one policeman supervisor, one interpreter, and two enlisted personnel. These teams were known as area teams. Their duties were to go into the designated area, dust every person living there in his own home, and at the same time dust all extra clothing, mats, blankets, and articles of that nature. Dusting was done essentially as outlined in TB Med 194 except that it was done between each layer of clothing. The first round of dusting covered 390 separate areas of Osaka Prefecture.

b. Simultaneously focal dusting and vaccination were carried out by 85 focal teams which were of the same composition as the area teams with the addition of two nurses (or technicians) who were equipped to administer vaccine. New cases were reported to the 94th Hq & Hq Det Mil Govt Gp by 1600 hours each day. These names and addresses were in turn passed on to the 4th Infantry which sent the focal teams to the various addresses. Every house within 100 yards of that of the sick man and every person living in those houses were dusted in the same manner as that used by the area teams. In addition, the 100 persons living closest to the typhus patient were vaccinated with 1 cc of typhus vaccine.

c. During the 14 days (19 Mar - 1 Apr) required for the first complete dusting of the areas outlined 1,306,360 persons and their homes were dusted with 201,757 lbs DDT (0.15 lb DDT per person). In addition, 132,574 persons were vaccinated with 1 cc of typhus vaccine.

d. Upon the completion of this first area dusting new areas were marked out on the basis of one area for every group of two or more cases located less than 2 blocks apart. Due to the decreasing number of new typhus cases these areas were much smaller in size and fewer in number than those in the preceding program. 188 areas were redusted. During the three day period, 2 April through 4 April, 90,013 persons and their homes were dusted with 16,106 lbs of DDT (0.18 lb DDT per person). 22,026 persons were vaccinated with 1 cc typhus vaccine each during this period. 222 area teams and 63 focal teams were used for this phase of the program.

Ltr, Hq, 94th Hq & Hq Det Mil Govt Gp, APO 660, dated 11 Apr 46,
Subject: "Typhus Epidemic, Osaka, Japan."

e. After 4 April only focal dusting and vaccinating were continued. The number of focal teams was set at 63, the number to be gradually decreased as the need for them disappeared.

3. Present situation.

a. The drop in daily incidence of new cases which started on 8 Mar after a high of 277 on 7 Mar has continued to the present. 25 new cases were reported for 8 April.

b. Contacts of new cases are dusted and vaccinated each day by teams of Japanese under the supervision of personnel from the 4th Inf Regt of the 25th Inf Div.

4. Conclusions.

a. Several factors have played a part in the control of this epidemic.

- (1) Mass dusting of Osaka City, Fuse City, and Sakai City 16 - 19 Feb brought about the decline started on 8 Mar.
- (2) This decline was aided by continued focal dusting under the Japanese, but the possibility of a return to higher figures could not have been prevented without the program of area dusting carried out 19 Mar - 4 April.

b. It is not possible to say where the benefits from one program left off and the other began. But the continued decrease in number of new cases after 7 April should probably be attributed to the area delousing carried out in conjunction with the 25th Division. The decline previous to that can hardly be attributed to anything but the mass delousing of 16 - 19 Feb.

MCLEMORE BOUCHELLE /s & t/
Capt, MC
Public Health Officer

Inclosure Nos. 2 - 4 missing

